

=ABSTRACT=

Antioxidant System and Oxidative Stress in Uterine Cervical Neoplasia
of Korean women

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Objectives : The purpose of this study was to compare the plasma levels of antioxidant system and oxidative stress of cervical neoplasia patients to normal control, and to investigate the relationship between the plasma antioxidant system and various clinicopathological factors of cervical cancer.

Patients and Methods : A cross-sectional sample of 90 cervical neoplasia patients and 90 normal control group was recruited from Nov. 2000 to Jan. 2001 at Yonsei University Medical Center. As the parameter of lipid peroxidation, plasma concentrations of malondialdehyde (MDA) was spectrophotomerically measured. Plasma levels of antioxidant vitamins were analyzed by reverse-phase high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity was measured by coupled enzyme procedure. The correlation between the results and various clinicopathological factors of cervical cancer were evaluated.

Results : In women with cervical neoplasia, the activity of GSH-Px and plasma levels of antioxidant vitamins such as lutein, β -carotene, lycopene and zeaxanthin were significantly lower compared to normal control, while the concentration of MDA was significantly higher. However, between CIN and cervical cancer, only the levels of α -tocopherol and MDA showed significant differences. The changes in plasma antioxidant system showed no significant correlation with the prognostic factors of cervical cancer.

Conclusions : These findings suggest a potential role of oxidative stress-induced lipid peroxidation and the impairment of antioxidant system in the pathogenesis of cervical neoplasia. However, these changes failed to define a causal relationship between the antioxidant system and disease outcome, or to show a significant correlation between several antioxidant parameters and the prognostic factors of cervical cancer.

Key Words : cervical neoplasia, antioxidant system, oxidative stress

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가 , 가
12%

1999
1 4,000 가 가 .

가

가 1.
2000 11 1 2001 1 31

A, , C
90

가 3.

(reactive oxygen species, ROS)
(reactive nitrogen species, RNS) 가 90
DNA ,

(pro-oxidants) FIGO stage, , 가 ,
(antioxidants)

가
3-6
2.
가.

가 , 1999

Nagata 156
1 -70

가
DNA 가 가 4.

-tocopherol,
-tocopherol, -carotene, lycopene, cryptoxanthin, zeaxanthin
lutein
200 µL chloroform methanol 2:1
0.9% NaCl 가 1 vortex
4 , 2500 rpm 10 retinyl
acetate internal standard
chloroform 가
nitrogen chloroform aqueous
1 ml hexane 가 vortex 4 , 2500 rpm
10 hexane chloroform extract

nitrogen . 150 μ L
ethanol extract 50 μ L high pressure liquid
chromatography (HPLC) system
ascorbic acid 0.75 M metaphosphoric
acid PRP
2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine method HPLC
system .
.
HPLC system
HPLC system reverse phase system 2
waters 510 pumps (Waters, Milford, MA), WISP 710
autosampler, Waters 991 photodiode array detector, C18
Novapak 3.9 \times 15 cm column (Waters, Milford, MA)
mobile phase solvent A (CH₃CN : THF :
d-H₂O= 50: 30: 20) solvent B (CH₃CN : THF : d-H₂O=
50: 44: 6) . Flow rate 1.2 ml/min
gradient procedure 10 solvent A
solvent B 100% 6 solvent B
4 solvent A 100%
2 solvent A
. Waters 991 photodiode array detector
carotenoid 450 nm, ascorbate
520 nm, -tocopherol, -tocopherol
292 nm .
Peak identification
Ascorbate, carotenoids, -tocopherol, -tocopherol peak
HPLC
retention time
retention time peak 가
peak .
Quantification
ascorbate, carotenoids -tocopherol, -tocopherol
ascorbate, -tocopherol, -tocopherol
acetate, -tocopherol, -tocopherol acetate - carotene
ethanol 가
HPLC system
. HPLC
chromatogram peak area standard response
factor , vitamin
internal standard
tocophenyl acetate .
. Glutathione peroxidase
Glutathione peroxidase .
coupled enzyme procedure . 20 μ L
가 100 μ L 0.8 ml
(4.5 mM EDTA), 4.7 mM sodium azide 0.125 M
phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 2.8 nM NADPH, 49.9 nM
reduced glutathione (GSH) NADPH
가 3 . glutathione
peroxidase H₂O₂ 가 glutathione
(GSSG) reaction mixture glutathione reductase
NADPH가 GSSG가 GSH
glutathione
peroxidase . 1 unit 1 ml
1 NADPH nM , specific
activity 1 mg unit .
. Lipid peroxidation (Malondialdehyde)
malondialdehyde
. 50 μ L 1/12N H₂SO₄ 4 ml 10%
phosphotungstic acid 0.5 ml 가 ,
5 (4000 rpm,
10 min) 1/12N H₂SO₄ 2 ml 10%
phosphotungstic acid 0.3 ml 가
(4000 rpm, 10 min)
5 ml 1% thiobarbituric acid 2 ml 가
90-95 20 .
n-butanol 5 ml 가 1
(4000 rpm, 10 min) butanol fluorescent
spectrometer (Amico Bowman Series)
.
3.
SPSS 9.0 for windows
,
independent samples
t-test
one way ANOVA test
independent samples t-test .
p<0.05
.
1.
90 90
37 ,

53

35.6 ,
46.5 ,
53.7 가
(p=0.0000).

Ia Ib 가
13 , IIa IIb 가 18 , III IV 가 6
가 4 cm 가 13
가 24 , 가 19
가 18
가 16 .

2.

lutein (p=0.003), -carotene (p=0.018), lycopene
zeaxanthin (p=0.000)

lutein (p=0.008), -carotene (p=0.000), lycopene
zeaxanthin (p=0.000) -tocopherol (p=0.039)

(p=0.026). Ascorbate

(Table 1).

Table 1. Plasma antioxidant vitamin levels in controls and women with CIN and invasive cervical cancer.

	Control (n=90) [†]	CIN (n=53) [†]	Cancer (n=37) [†]
Lutein (μg/dl)	37.63 ± 16.521	22.95 ± 10.252*	24.23 ± 9.87*
-carotene (μg/dl)	49.59 ± 22.28	36.20 ± 16.982*	33.29 ± 11.12*
Lycopene (μg/dl)	7.05 ± 4.58	2.96 ± 2.092*	2.45 ± 2.802*
Cryptoxanthin (μg/dl)	51.0 ± 18.12	53.37 ± 24.89	48.3 ± 13.86
Zeaxanthin (μg/dl)	15.07 ± 6.26	7.86 ± 4.382*	7.53 ± 3.782*
-tocopherol (μg/ml)	7.62 ± 1.78	6.28 ± 2.573**	8.08 ± 2.803**
-tocopherol (μg/ml)	1.04 ± 0.42	0.83 ± 0.46	0.79 ± 0.362*
Ascorbate (μg/dl)	12.33 ± 1.89	11.55 ± 3.04	11.48 ± 2.410

[†] Mean ± SD

* p<0.05 Control vs CIN, Control vs Cancer (by the independent samples t-test)

** p<0.05 CIN vs Cancer (by the independent samples t-test)

3. Glutathione peroxidase

glutathione peroxidase

(Fig. 1) Glutathione peroxidase
62.40 ± 16.00 (nmol

of NADPH/min/mg pt),

48.02 ± 22.81 (nmol of NADPH/min/mg pt),

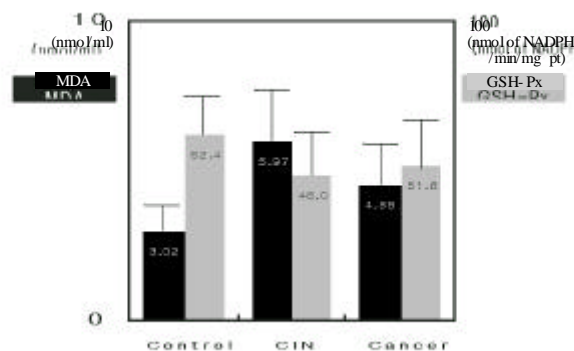
51.18 ± 11.48 (nmol of NADPH/

min/mg pt)

(p=0.003)

(p=0.009)

(n=753)



Control vs CIN, P=0.000, 0.003 in MDA, GSH-Px
Control vs Cancer, P=0.003, 0.009 in MDA, GSH-Px
CIN vs Cancer, P=0.005, 0.753 in MDA, GSH-Px

Figure 1. Comparison of glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) and malondialdehyde (MDA) concentration in control, CIN and invasive cervical cancer

4. Lipid peroxidation

malondialdehyde

3.02 ± 1.16 (nmol/ml),

5.96 ± 2.01 (nmol/ml),

4.56 ±

2.10 (nmol/ml)

(p=0.000)

(p=0.003)

(Fig. 1) (p=0.005)

5.

glutathione peroxidase

malondialdehyde

47

peroxidase

malondialdehyde

(Table 2, 3)

lycopene, zeaxanthin,

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pro-oxidation anti-oxidation
oxidative stress

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. Nagata retinol carotenoids

retinol carotenoids가

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Giuliano 1998

5

phase III chemoprevention topical retinoic
acid trial

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lutein, -carotene, lycopene, zeaxanthine
-tocopherol, -tocopherol
glutathione peroxidase, malondialdehyde 가

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glutathione peroxidase coupled enzyme procedure HPLC system

malondialdehyde

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: 가 carotenoids (lutein, -carotene, lycopene, zeaxanthin) glutathione peroxidase malondialdehyde

-tocopherol

malondialdehyde

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